

DESPERATE, MALDINOS FORCED TO FIGHT OR DIE.

Escaping Natives Say the People Are Starving and Are Sick of War—Aguinaldo Fortifying Malolos and Gathering His Forces for a Last Stand Around the Insurgent Capital.

By James Creelman.
Special Cable to the Journal.

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MANILA, March 23.—Francisco Valencia, insurgent Governor of the province of Cavite, escaped into the American lines to-day and came to Manila, where he presented himself to General Otis.

He gave the American military governor all the information he possessed regarding the insurgent forces, and told remarkable stories of the cruelty and deception practiced by Aguinaldo and his associate leaders upon the unfortunate natives in order to keep up the insurrection.

There are, according to Governor Valencia, between 20,000 and 30,000 insurgents, armed with Mausers and Remingtons, between Manila and Malolos. The main force of Aguinaldo's army is at Malolos the insurgent capital, where intrenchments are being thrown up day and night.

The mass of the natives are sick of war and the idea of independence. They are fighting simply under fear of death and the threats of the leaders. Valencia says that the people recognize there is no hope battling against the Americans, but they dare not refuse to fight. He believes that the insurrection will collapse when the American troops advance, smashing the insurgent force and exposing Aguinaldo's false stories of victories.

Natives Suffering for Food.
The food supply of the insurgents is becoming scarce. Their army is living on rice. Fishing in the lake around Pasig has been stopped by the small American gunboats. In many places the people are starving.

Valencia told General Otis terrible stories of the tyranny and cruelty of the Tagalog leaders in upholding their insurrection. He said that Aguinaldo frequently visits the front of the army cheering the soldiers with lies about the prospects of victory. The people have been reduced almost to slavery

by the native leaders. The insurgents are expected to make a desperate fight at Malolos.

Valencia's story is confirmed by every person escaping into our lines. The Americans are really emancipating the natives from tyranny worse than that of Spain.

The British war ship Pigmy has returned from a cruise to South Luzon. The captain visited the insurgent general there, who promised not to molest British residents. The general returned the visit on board the Pigmy.

Englishmen Rescued.
The British merchant ship Saturnus went to Dagupan a few days ago to rescue British residents there. The cruiser Narcissus had compelled the insurgent chiefs to grant free leave to all British subjects. The Saturnus returned to Manila to-day, bringing fourteen Englishmen, of whom six are railway engineers, and the families of ten Spanish officers. The Europeans were well treated by the insurgents, and there are no American prisoners in Dagupan, as reported.

One Englishman, suspected of being an American spy, was held as a prisoner. The English refugees are afraid to give much information on account of the danger of assassination even here in Manila. They will at once leave for Hong Kong to avoid suspicion.

The people of the northern provinces of the island of Luzon are rather antagonistic toward Aguinaldo. The railway which the insurgents have put in operation is carrying large numbers of natives southward to assist in the defence of Malolos.

Prisoner Tortured.
San Francisco, March 23.—A letter from Captain McQuesten, surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Regulars, now at Manila, tells of the release of A. B. Peters, a photographer, who was captured and tortured by the Filipinos. Peters was made prisoner while taking pictures outside the lines. He was thrust into a filthy jail, where he was visited by a native captain, who tested

his sword on the prisoner's body and threatened to kill him.

The rebel chief then called a number of naked savages, all armed, who executed a war dance and made passes at Peters, one of them wounding him in the arm. The next morning he was taken to Malolos, where he found eight Americans, two Englishmen and a Spaniard. From here he finally secured his release through the intervention of American officials.

"The savages who attacked Peters," continues Captain McQuesten, "were of the tribe known as head hunters and cannibals. They live in the interior of the islands, and will not show any mercy after this to any unfortunate white man who may fall into their hands."

The Iowa for Manila.
San Francisco, March 23.—The battle ship Iowa will at once be taken to the Union Iron Works, where she will remain six weeks for repairs. Her boilers will be retubed and her cylinders overhauled. It is understood that she will then go to Fort Orchard to be docked and have bilge keels put on preparatory to going to Manila to relieve the Oregon, which may come home to be docked.

Agonello Trying to Buy Arms.
London, March 23.—Agonello and Marti, the Filipino Commissioners, have started for Paris. In well-informed quarters it is said that Agonello is greatly mortified at the rebuffs he has received from the British Government, whose sympathy with the Filipinos he endeavored to arouse, and that he expects better treatment at the hands of the French. Agonello's real object, however, is to obtain arms and ammunition, for the purchase of which he has made unsuccessful overtures to several London and Birmingham firms. It is said that he believes that with the assistance of the Paris Junta he will be able to obtain the supplies he seeks in France, in the event of which he intends to charter a small vessel at Brest or St. Malo to transport his purchases to the Philippines.

ALASKA DISPUTE UP IN COMMONS.

Neither England Nor America Has Heard of Any Collision.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James Francis Hogan asked whether a modus vivendi had been arrived at in the matter of the Alaskan boundary, and whether information had reached the Foreign Office concerning collisions arising out of the dispute.

In reply the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, said proposals for a modus vivendi had been made by the United States Government and, he added, there are now under consideration. The Government, Mr. Brodrick continued, had no news of a collision.

Washington, March 23.—Both the State Department and the British Embassy, which have been giving the subject close attention, are so far unable to locate the scene of that reported collision between American miners and Canadian mounted police, which was the subject of a story brought by a miner returning from Alaska to Vancouver recently.

In one place the statement seems to relate to the Porcupine River country, but the officials say that there is no reason why there should be doubt entertained as to the rights of either party on that river. But the account given by the returned miner seems to convey the understanding that the scene of difficulty is five or six hundred miles away from the Porcupine River, in the neighborhood of the Dawson trail, and that it is not far from the Atlin district in British Columbia. The charges show no stream by the name of Porcupine in that section. There is a Porcupine dig, but this is said to be fully six miles within the mark that has been uniformly recognized as the temporary boundary in that section.

Both sides are extremely anxious to take such action as will prevent a collision between unauthorized and lawless characters, and the disposition is shown to live up to the modus vivendi tacitly accepted at the time of the adjustment of the difficulty between the customs officers of the two countries last year, over the establishment of a boundary line at the head of the passes.

SPAIN ONLY LENDS GOLDEN FLEECE COLLAR.

One Bestowed on President Faure Will Be Returned in a Few Days.

Paris, March 23.—The family of the late President Faure will in a few days return to the Lord Chancellor of Spain the collar of the Golden Fleece, which was bestowed upon M. Faure a short time before his death by the Queen of Spain. This is according to the rules of the order, as the decorations are returned after the death of the member by their nearest relatives. It is reported that immediately upon the return of the collar the honor will be offered M. Loubet, his successor, who, however, is known to be averse to all such decoration.

No Rothschilds Bank for San Francisco.

London, March 23.—Inquiries made at the Rothschild banking house here to-day show there is no truth in the report that the Rothschilds have decided to establish a bank in San Francisco with a capital of \$5,000,000. The Rothschilds say they have no intention of taking any such steps.

BUST OF DEWEY FREE

to everybody in Greater New York who inserts a "Want" ad. in next Sunday's Journal. Don't fail to get it.

EX-SECRETARY SHERMAN IS GREATLY IMPROVED.

It is Now Believed by His Physicians That He Will Recover, as He is Much Stronger.

Santiago, Cuba, March 23.—Mr. John Sherman passed a satisfactory night and is now better than at any time since he was taken sick.

His recovery is confidently expected by his physicians.

Washington, March 23.—Admiral Sampson notified the Navy Department to-day of the arrival of the cruiser Chicago at Santiago. This is the vessel which was sent to bring back to the United States ex-Secretary Sherman, who is now at Santiago on the Pacific. The expectation is he will be put on the cruiser to-morrow if his condition permits.

A dispatch was received here to-day from Mr. F. B. Wilberg, who is one of the excursionists, reporting a continued improvement in Mr. Sherman's condition. Whether the invalid is to be taken to Tampa or to Fort Monroe will depend upon the advice of physicians and the wishes of his friends, but the opinion here is the ex-Secretary would like to be brought home at once.

ITALY SENDING MORE WAR SHIPS TO CHINA.

Admiral Grenet on His Way to San Juan Bay to Take Command of the Squadron.

Rome, March 23.—It is announced that the Government expects shortly to send further reinforcements to the Italian squadron in Chinese waters.

Admiral Grenet left for San Juan Bay recently, where he is to take command of five cruisers, which will arrive there shortly.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, March 23.—These orders were issued to-day:

Navy.
Lieutenant-Commander S. Schroeder has been detached from the Massachusetts to the Washington Navy Yard.

Commander T. Nelson, retired, has been granted six months' leave of absence abroad.

Naval Constructor E. W. Hibbs has been ordered to Mare Island.

The order detaching Surgeon C. T. Hibbert to Manila has been revoked.

Assistant Gunners D. Hepburn and N. N. Fisher are ordered to the naval torpedo station at Newport.

Paymaster E. B. Rogers has been ordered from the Monterey to the Oregon, exchanging with Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds.

Army.
Major Hugh R. Belknap, Charles Newbold and Bradner D. Slaughter, the three additional paymasters recently appointed from civil life, have been assigned to temporary duty in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Frank J. Hecker has been ordered to Havana, Cuba, on official business pertaining to the transportation of troops.

Major John A. Harman, Chief Ordnance Office, United States Volunteers (First Lieutenant Sixth United States Cavalry), is honorably discharged from the volunteer army.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Lieutenant M. M. Cloud at Annapolis, Md.

Major Harry L. Rees, Paymaster United States Army, is assigned to temporary duty with the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Ore.

By a decision to-day of Acting Attorney-General Richards the four principal assistants of the Quartermaster-General and the quartermaster on the staff of General Miles are mustered out of service by the legislation of March 2, 1899. The men affected are: Majors William S. Patton and Crosby P. Miller, now serving as colonels, and Captains M. C. Martin and E. G. Hodgson, now serving as lieutenant-colonels in the quartermaster's department here. At present there is no quartermaster on the staff of General Miles.

GERMANY MUST SUBMIT IN SAMOA.

Both America and Great Britain Back Up Chief Justice Chambers.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, and Secretary of State Hay held a long conference to-day over Samoan affairs.

The German Ambassador came to the State Department with the knowledge that the German citizens of Apia have protested to their home Government against the retention of Mr. Chambers as Chief Justice, and that they favor the annulment of the ripartite treaty. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, also called at the State Department, but it is not understood that he discussed international questions.

The State Department will uphold Mr. Chambers. The Philadelphia, under Admiral Kautz, is now at Apia, and the State Department has invested him with the largest possible powers in view of the expectation that there could be no settlement of the right to the throne without serious trouble at Apia.

England will act with America to sustain Justice Chambers. England's hand being shown by her protection on board of her war ship, the Porpoise, of Malletta Taus, the King who has been deprived of his throne through German influence.

America and England are committed to the restoration of Malletta. State Department officials do not admit Admiral Kautz has instructions to land his marines and oust Germany's protégé, Matafua, from the throne, but they do not deny that any restoration of a decision reached by England and America as to the rights of Malletta will be met by forcible ejection of Matafua from the throne.

A State Department official said to-day that the cordial understanding between England and America is shown by the hostile temper of the German press toward the British Consul at Apia. This official said that the State Department had not been settled yet by Mr. Hay, the German Ambassador and the English Ambassador, to whom it has been committed.

It is now believed that the whole matter will have been settled by the American and British naval commanders at Apia by the restoration of Malletta before the diplomatic problem here has been solved.

TRIPLE SCREWS FOR OUR BEST WAR SHIPS.

Chief Engineer Melville Advocates Their Use Before a British Society.

London, March 23.—At a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects held to-day, the Earl of Hopetoun presiding, Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the United States Navy, read a paper on the subject of the motive power of war ships, in which he called attention to the remarkable performance of the American cruisers Columbia and Minnesota.

He advocated the use of triple screws and engines on the best men-of-war for many reasons, both of a tactical and an engineering character, among which was the fact that the vessels would be less likely to become disabled.

Medals for Pavonia's Officers.
London, March 23.—The Committee of Lloyd's has decided to bestow silver medals on Captain Atkins and Chief Engineer Duncan, of the Cunard Line steamer Pavonia, which recently reached Liverpool after most exciting experiences.

Salisbury Is at Nice.

London, March 23.—A dispatch from Nice announces the arrival there of the Marquis of Salisbury, who left London yesterday for the Riviera.

Dr. Koch to Find Malaria's Cure.

The Famous Bacteriologist Will Go to the Tropics.

BEWARE THE MOSQUITO.

It Is He, So Science Says, Who, with His Deadly Germs, Slays While He Sings.

BERLIN, March 23.—Professor Robert Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, who, in 1883, at the head of the German cholera commission, visited Egypt and India, and discovered the so-called "comma" cholera bacillus, will start with an expedition next month for the tropics to continue his investigation as to the nature and origin of malaria.

The Reichstag has made a grant of 60,000 marks in aid of the undertaking.

The expedition is in line with the efforts of Professor Koch to mitigate tropical fevers. When he returned last year from a similar expedition to the German East African coast he advanced the theory that among human beings mosquitoes communicated malaria. He had reached the conclusion that where there are mosquitoes there is always malaria, and that where there are no mosquitoes there is no malaria.

He reported that it was possible by microscopic examination of the blood of a patient to discover from the nature of the microbes the exact stage which the disease had reached. This discovery he regarded as of the highest importance in its bearings upon the administration of quinine shortly before the attack or shortly after.

His theory, as then expounded, is that the quinine, taken at the right moment, stops malarial fever, not by killing the germs but by arresting their growth; and his conclusion was that a proper employment of quinine, with the establishment of mountain health resorts, would rob tropical fever of many of its terrors.

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THE POPE NAMES ROME FOR THE CONCLAVE.

He Reads the Newspapers and Derives Amusement from the Symptoms Ascribed to Him.

Rome, March 23.—The Pope has written a letter to the Sacred College, recommending that the conclave of Cardinals, which is called after his death to elect his successor, be held at Rome.

The number of Italian candidates for the Papacy after Leo's death is increasing. The Pope is reading the newspapers and is amused by the symptoms which have been ascribed to him. He said: "I am old and ill, but these accounts have made me out a walking hospital."

SYLVELA SAYS SPAIN IS MOST FRIENDLY.

Incidentally the Premier Doesn't Doubt That We Shall Soon Pay the Indemnity.

Madrid, March 23.—After visiting the palace to-day Premier Sylvela declared that the relations of Spain with the United States were of the most friendly character. He expected that when the ratification of the peace treaty had been exchanged the good relations between the United States and Spain would be at once re-established, and that the United States would be ready to pay the indemnity required by the treaty immediately.

CHOATE'S NAME IN A COURT.

Prisoner Said the Ambassador Would Pay His Fine, but He Was Mistaken.

London, March 23.—John Holmes Agnew, who was formerly in the publishing business in New York, was arraigned to-day at the Bow Street Police Court for the fifth time in a fortnight on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

The prisoner said that Ambassador Choate was a personal friend and asked that a letter be sent to Mr. Choate asking the latter to pay the fine. The Magistrate, however, remanded Agnew for a week, remarking that fines applied in his case to be useless. Mr. Choate disclaims personal acquaintance with the prisoner, who was once prosperous, but has fallen through drink.

BEARS ADMIRAL'S REMAINS.

U. S. Auxiliary Cruiser Badger Is Off Chile with the Relics of Rear Admiral Spots.

Valparaiso, Chile, March 23.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Badger, formerly the Ward Line steamer Yumbi, has arrived here, having on board the exhumed remains of Rear Admiral James H. Spots, United States Navy, who died suddenly at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, in 1882, while in command of the South Atlantic Squadron. The Badger is on her way to San Francisco.

A MEDICINE—A STIMULANT.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

You know how unsatisfactory are the results of most "cough mixtures." They merely quiet the nerves for a while and leave a sickish sensation behind. Never experiment with a cold. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey will cure it. You can get it of your Druggist or Grocer. Send for pamphlet to DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

MUNKACZY, GREATEST OF MODERN PAINTERS, DYING IN A MADHOUSE.

His Mind Gave Way and Stopped the Production of Masterpieces.

BORN POOR; NOW FAMOUS

His Dramatic Instinct in Art Developed by a Startling Incident in Youth.

BERLIN, March 23.—Mihaly Munkaczy, the famous Hungarian painter, who has been secluded in a hospital for the insane at Bonn, for more than two years, is dying.

Michael Munkaczy, who was born near Munkacs, Hungary, October 10, 1844, has been virtually dead to the world since the paralytic shock which, in the latter part of 1896, compelled him to abandon all hope of ever working at his easel again. At that time he was at Godesburg. For months he sat brooding and melancholy, until, in an excess of madness, he suddenly attacked and nearly strangled his attendant and his physician. He was immediately removed to an insane asylum, from which, on it becoming obvious that his mental condition was hopeless, he was removed to the retreat where he has just passed away, in the prime of years.

His parents were poor, and before he was seven years old he was left an orphan and given over to the charge of an uncle at Csaba, who seems to have treated him very harshly. It happened that in the same village his sister was quartered with an aunt, and the small boy lived between the two houses. An extraordinary adventure broke up this way of living.

An Inspiration from Brigands.

Munkaczy was at his aunt's home one afternoon when a party of brigands entered, knocked down his aunt and bound the whole household—eight people—hand and foot. The aunt was compelled to go around and show where everything was kept. She died shortly afterward, and Munkaczy, to the last day of his rational life, always referred to the experience as one that had blessed his whole artistic career, particularly as it affected his dramatic instinct.

The boy was then apprenticed to a tradesman. In his autobiography, "The Early Recollections of Munkaczy," which appeared in the early part of 1897, he tells of those days of apprenticeship, of heating glue and grinding cheap paint, and of the delight he knew when first he accomplished a table all by himself. He tells, also, of walking one day with the other apprentices, barefoot, bareheaded, aproned, short-breasted and short-sleeved, when they passed a little girl, the idol of his youthful affections, and of the misery he felt when the girl, with the instinct of her sex, refused his greeting and cut his acquaintance. He dates the change from his childhood to the manhood in him at about this time, and particularly from one night of passionate weeping in his miserable dormitory.

At fourteen he was a qualified workman, and was sent by his uncle into the world with five florins in his pocket. For two years he lived in the town of Arad. Then, his health weakened by wretchedness and lack of food, he was compelled to return to his uncle's house. Here the sight of engravings set him copying them, and the taste returned to him like a passion. One day his uncle, chancing to look over his shoulder at a drawing, said, "You might possibly become a painter."

Shortly after this he entered the studio of a German named Fischer, where he met Szamosy, a painter of some talent, who gave him an invitation to enter his studio. He accepted, but, not having other means to pay for instruction, insisted on being a kind of domestic servant and man of all work in Szamosy's house. In his "Recollections" he says proudly: "I was a good one." After eighteen months he felt strong enough to strike out for himself, and, on a very limited purchase of colors, began to paint a composition with life-sized figures. His autobiography ends with that incident.

Found Success in Paris.
It was in 1870 that the young Hungarian arrived in Paris, not knowing a word of French, with a picture that he carried to the Salon with his own hands. It was the success of the year—"The Last Day of a Condemned Prisoner"—and immediately established his reputation. This was followed by "The Night Frowlers," "The Studio," "The Two Families," "Milton Detaining Paradise Lost to His Daughters," "Christ Before Pilate," "Christ on Calvary," and "The Last Moments of Mozart."

One of his greatest paintings, "Christ Before Pilate," was purchased by John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, after it had been on exhibition in this country for some weeks.

Another of his best known works is the "Ecce Homo," first shown at Budapest during the fete in May and June of 1896, when the Hungarian nation attained its tenth century as an independent State. The painting shows Jesus, leaving the Praetorium and being handed over by Pilate to the people.

To-Day at O'Neill's.

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Michael Munkaczy, Most Famous of Modern Paint